BASE MAP INDEX

FOLIO OF THE GOODNEWS AND HAGEMEISTER ISLAND QUADRANGLES REGION OPEN FILE REPORT 78-9- J HESSIN AND OTHERS—GEOCHEMICAL DISTRIBUTION OF CHROMIUM

SHEET 1 OF 2

EXPLANATION

GEOLOGY GENERALIZED FROM HOARE AND COONRAD (1978)

CORRELATION OF MAP UNITS

SURFICIAL DEPOSITS

VOLCANIC, SEDIMENTARY, AND METAMORPHIC ROCKS	QU) QUATE	INTRUSIVE	HOCKS Of Geologica Anchoras
Qtb) Pleistocene) QUATERN	IARY	
QTs Plio-Pleistoce	QUATERN or TERTIA		
		Tif Tim	Tn) TERTIARY
Tv) Early Tertiar) TERTIAR		TERTIARY AND
Ks Late Cretace Maestrichian		ТКд) cretaceous
Upper and Lo Cretaceous	Wer	EOUS	
Kb Kig Kts Kcg) Lower Cretac	eeous		
KJvs Lower Creta Middle Jurass	ceous to CRETACI		
Jk Jvs) Middle to Lov Upper Jurass		C Jg Jum	JURASSIC AND JURASSIC ?
Jivs) Lower Jurass	ic) JUHASSIC !
Rvs Lower Cretac	eous MESOZO	nic	
PD MzPz to	AND		
Lower Ordovi	cian ? PALEOZO	OIC	,
Pzcs) PALEOZ	OIC Pzm	g) PALEOZOIC ?
	DDE-CAN	ARDIAN	

DESCRIPTION OF MAP UNITS

SURFICIAL DEPOSITS

Q UNCONSOLIDATED SEDIMENTARY DEPOSITS

SEDIMENTARY, VOLCANIC, AND METAMORPHIC ROCKS

SEMICONSOLIDATED MARINE BEACH SEDIMENTS

VOLCANIC ROCKS AND VOLCANOGENIC SEDIMENTS - Chiefly andesitic flows and tuffs Kb BUCHIA RIDGE GRAYWACKE - Chiefly interbedded calcareous graywacke, siltstone, and conglomerate with local coquinas of Buchia shells

Kig LIMY GRIT AND LIMESTONE - Chiefly angular grit cemented by bioclastic limestone TUFFS AND SEDIMENTARY ROCKS - Varied assemblage of andesitic tuffs, graywacke, siltstone, impure limestone, and tuffaceous chert; fuff and tuffaceous sediments commonly laumontitized

GRAYWACKE AND CONGLOMERATE - Marine graywacke, siltstone, and conglomerate; commonly calcareous VOLCANIC AND SEDIMENTARY ROCKS - Interbedded intermediate to mafic flows, tuffs, tuffaceous sedimentary rocks, and argillite; intermediate composition tuffaceous rocks commonly laumontitized

JK KULUKAK GRAYWACKE - Chiefly very hard lithic graywacke and siltstone with local conglomerate Jvs VOLCANIC AND SEDIMENTARY ROCKS - Andesitic, trachytic, and basaltic flows and breccias interbedded with volcanogenic sedimentary rocks

VOLCANIC AND SEDIMENTARY ROCKS - Mafic flows and breccias interbedded with volcanogenic sedimentary rocks; fractures commonly coated with laumontite MZPZ

MESOZOIC AND PALEOZOIC ROCKS UNDIVIDED - Widespread marine unit including mafic to intermediate volcanic rocks, tuffaceous sedimentary rocks, chert, argillite, siltstone, graywacke, conglomerate, and limestone

RVS

VOLCANIC AND SEDIMENTARY ROCKS (Upper Triassic) - Locally differentiated marine unit of chert, tuffaceous cherty rocks, argillite, siltstone, wackes, conglomerate, limestone, and mafic flows and breccia PV VOLCANIC ROCKS (Permian) - Locally differentiated marine unit of pillow basalts, massive mafic flows, breccia, and tuff

PI LIMESTONE (Permian) - Locally differentiated thin unit of marine limestone; generally tuffaceous, commonly has strong fetid odor LIMESTONE - Thin-bedded to massive limestone with minor interbedded tuff and mafic flows; locally recrystallized to marble with interbedded quartzite and quartz-chlorite schist

Pzcs CALCAREOUS SCHIST (Permian or older?) KANEKTOK METAMORPHIC COMPLEX - Gneiss, schist, amphibolite, and marble; upper greenschist to lower amphibolite facies p€I MARBLEIZED LIMESTONE - Locally differentiated

Tif FELSIC INTRUSIVE ROCKS - Chiefly rhyolitic to dacitic dikes and sills; locally mapped MAFIC INTRUSIVE ROCKS - Diabase, basalt, dioritic, and gabbroic dikes and sills locally mapped NAROGARUM COMPLEX - Quartz-rich porphyritic felsite intrusive-extrusive complex of dikes, sills, tuff, and GRANITIC ROCKS - Chiefly quartz monzonite, granodiorite, and quartz diorite stocks

GABBROIC ROCKS - Commonly shows compositional layering and generally associated with ultramafic rocks ULTRAMAFIC ROCKS - Serpentinite, dunite, and websterite

METAGABBRO AND GREENSTONE - Probable dismembered ophiolite complex of mafic flows, dikes, volcanoclastic rocks, and gabbro altered by greenschist facies metamorphism and calcium metasomatism

GEOLOGIC SYMBOLS

Contact. Known, approximately located, gradational, and inferred. Most contacts between bedded rock units are probably faults Fault or fault zone. Dashed where approximately located, inferred, or concealed Thrust fault. Dashed where approximately located, inferred, or concealed. Sawteeth on upper plate

GEOCHEMICAL SYMBOLS

RED MOUNTAIN ULTRAMAFIC BODY

RED MOUNTAIN CONTACT ZONE

GEOCHEMICAL SAMPLE SITES ROCK (CLARK, GRYBECK, GREENWOOD, AND OTHERS, 1978;

★ CONCENTRATE (OVERSTREET, AND OTHERS, 1973)

OFFSHORE AND ONSHORE SEDIMENTS (BARNES, AND

OTHERS, 1978) • BEACH AND STREAM SEDIMENTS (BERRYHILL, 1963)

• STREAM DRAINAGE SEDIMENT (HESSIN, AND OTHERS, 1978)

 STREAM DRAINAGE SEDIMENT (CLARK, GRYBECK, HESSIN, AND OTHERS, 1978)

• STREAM DRAINAGE SEDIMENT (EAKINS, 1968, 1969)

▼/000 NUMBER WITH SOLID ROCK SAMPLE-SITE SYMBOL REPRESENTS GEOCHEMICAL CONCENTRATION IN

PARTS PER MILLION (PPM)

 SOLID STREAM-DRAINAGE SAMPLE-SITE SYMBOL INDICATES GEOCHEMICAL ABUNDANCE OF 90TH PERCENTILE VALUE OR GREATER IN TWO OR MORE GEOCHEMICAL DETERMINATIONS AS SHOWN IN HISTOGRAMS

ABUNDANCE SYMBOLS REPRESENTING 95TH PERCENTILE OR GREATER CONCENTRATIONS DETERMINED IN

STREAM-DRAINAGE SITE SAMPLES ARE SHOWN WITH

DISCUSSION OF GEOCHEMISTRY

THE TWO SHEETS COMPRISING THIS REPORT SHOW THE DISTRIBUTION AND ABUNDANCE OF CHROMIUM AS GEOCHEMICALLY DETERMINED IN VARIOUS SAMPLE MEDIA COLLECTED FROM LOCATIONS THROUGHOUT THE GOODNEWS AND HAGEMEISTER ISLAND QUADRANGLES REGION. SHEET 1 COVERS THE ENTIRE REGION AND SHEET 2 COVERS THE AREA OF ABUNDANT SAMPLE DATA IN THE VICINITY OF PLATINUM. SAMPLE LOCATION AND CONCENTRATION SYMBOLS ARE SIMILAR ON BOTH SHEETS. DATA PRESENTED HAVE BEEN COMPILED FROM ANALYSES AND LOCATIONS REPORTED BY BARNES AND OTHERS (1978); BERRYHILL (1963): CLARK, GRYBECK, GREENWOOD, AND OTHERS (1978); CLARK, GRYBECK, HESSIN, AND OTHERS (1978); COONRAD AND OTHERS (1978); HESSIN AND OTHERS (1978); AND OVERSTREET AND OTHERS

OF CHROMIUM THAT MIGHT BE ANOMALOUS. ALTHOUGH THE HISTOGRAMS ARE BASED SOLELY ON THE ANALYSES REPORTED BY HESSIN AND OTHERS (1978), THE RESPECTIVE SAMPLE POPULATIONS (BETWEEN 800 AND 900 SAMPLES) APPEAR TO PROVIDE REPRESENTATIVE CONCENTRATION STATISTICS. MANY OF THE HIGHER VALUES OF CONCENTRATION OF CHROMIUM SHOWN ON THE MAPS ARE FROM SAMPLE SITES WHERE ULTRAMAFIC ROCK IS KNOWN TO CROP OUT WITHIN THE IMMEDIATE SOURCE AREA AND SUCH VALUES ARE NOT NECES-SARILY ANOMALOUS (SEE HISTOGRAM OF ROCK ANALYSES DATA FROM RED MOUNTAIN ULTRAMAFIC BODY ON SHEET 2). ANALYSES OF OLIVINE CHROMI-TITES AND THE OCCURRENCE OF PLATINUM IN THE RED MOUNTAIN ULTRA-MAFIC COMPLEX ARE DISCUSSED BY BIRD AND CLARK (1976). THE GENERAL-IZED GEOLOGIC MAP DATA INCLUDED IN SHEET 1, THE MORE DETAILED GEOLOGIC MAP OF THE REGION (HOARE AND COONRAD, 1978), AND MERTIE'S REPORTS (1940, 1969, 1976) SHOULD BE UTILIZED IN CONSIDERING POSSIBLE SOURCE ROCKS FOR THE CHROMIUM THAT HAS BEEN DETECTED IN